

THE AMADOR LEDGER

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Travels in Alaska.

After a good rest in a bed that was soft and "skeeter tight," and eating with appetites that horseback riding usually gives, we inspected the coal fields. A flat half a mile wide, lies between the Chicaloon river and a bluff some 800 feet high, where coal croppings first attracted the notice of prospectors. About \$25,000 has been spent in development work here. Good log houses have been built for bunk, eating house, blacksmith shop, stable and commissary. Fourteen tunnels have been run into the bluff along a distance of two miles, and all show the same formation. A short distance from the face of the bluff a fourteen foot vein of coal is struck, then comes seventy feet of slate and then twenty six feet of coal. At intervals of ten miles, exploration has shown the coal to be equally abundant and it has been traced for seventy miles. Tests show the quality to be better than any yet found on the Pacific coast, and 400,000 tons are ordered as soon as it can be laid down at Seward. The railroad will run down hill most of the distance, and the few miles of up grade are in no place heavier than one per cent.

We left Chicaloon on the morning of July 4th, and arrived in Kinik the following afternoon. I had engaged an Indian to take me to Sunrise in his boat, a sloop about 30 feet long with a mainsail and jib. He now told me his boy was as good, or better boatman than himself. Just as we were ready to start he told me it would take three boys to manage the boat. (I furnished provisions.) At eight in the evening we started with the tide. The first time it was necessary to tack the captain turned the boat completely around to do so. He said the sail was so big he was obliged to. Seeing that he knew less about a boat than I did, I went to sleep.

July 6th, I awoke at six and the boat was anchored in front of a small Indian village at the point of the mainland nearest Fire Island. A light breeze blew from the north and the tide was running out. I waked the skipper, and told him it was time to start. He grunted and said, "Too much wind." The boys all wanted to visit their claims in the village, and for twelve hours I had to lag around that dirty camp in a drizzling rain, while the lazy, trifling imps frolicked, gambled and had a good time. The evening tide was half out before we started, still there was plenty of time to reach the point of Fire Island before the tide ebbed, and then the dog tide would carry us into Turnagain Arm. The wind was blowing quite a bit and kept getting worse, and when we were near the point of Fire Island it was almost a gale. The fool Indians ran so close to the point that we grounded in a shoal. We got off by the biggest kind of luck, but on the Kinik side of the point, so we tried to beat into a small bay for safety. The numskulls missed the bay by not knowing how to handle the boat, and we anchored near the Island, on the west side. The wind soon died away and we all went to sleep. Soon after 2 on the morning of the 7th, we awoke with a jolt. A fierce squall was blowing from the north, our cable had broken, leaving the anchor in the bottom of the inlet. We managed to keep the boat from upsetting and finally got up the jib sail. The red idiots were rattled, and scared silly, and kept exclaiming, "Oh we all die," and were trying to head for the village. Frightened into assuming command, I made them run before the wind until the squall was over. Then we put about and at seven in the morning we were at the Indian village, anchoring with a sack of rocks, taken from our ballast, but did not dare try to proceed without an anchor. That afternoon we started with wind and tide in our favor, and fairly blew up the Arm and reached Kinik in time for supper. Not caring for any more experiences with Indian sailors, I must wait until some steamer, motor launch, or sail boat happens along, to continue my journey. C. H. G.

(to be continued.)

Wanted Some of the Same.
A little boy was taken by his father into a cafe for dinner. As they were eating their dessert the father handed the waiter a bill, which that worthy carried to the cashier's desk, returning presently with a little pile of change on a silver plate. Robby's eyes grew bright. "Oh, papa," he said, "I'd like a plate of that too!"—New York Herald.

Gounod's Progress.
"As you advance further in your art," said Gounod to a young poet, "you will come to think of the great poets of the past as I now appreciate the great musicians of former times. When I was your age I used to say 'I' at twenty-five I said 'I and Mozart' at forty. Mozart and I; now I say 'Mozart.'"

Familiar With His Habits.
First Disconsolate Widow—Are you going to the medium's tonight to see if you can get a message from your husband? Second Disconsolate Widow—No, it isn't any one tonight. Saturday night was always the night when he went off to spend his salary.—Somerville Journal.

Had Noticed It.
Church—Did you know that pigs were afraid of water?
Gotham—Well, I noticed today on a car, when it began to rain, all the end seat hogs got in the middle of the car.—Yonkers Statesman.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Disease in Stoutness.—Return of an Old Weapon.—The German Secret.—The Element Electron.—Tough Marthenware.—Peat Cement Concrete.—A Radium Medical School.—A Hot Gas Flame.—The Electric "Honk."

Obesity has been a subject of recent study by French physicians, who find that growing fat may be as much a mark of disease as growing thin. The shortness of breath and other troubles of the very fat are of toxic character, and usually indicate that the normal toxins of the body are imperfectly oxidized and eliminated. In some maladies accompanying obesity the toxins are microbial, animals inoculated with the bacilli having gained in weight as much as 100 per cent. Other poisons, however, may be concerned, the fat forming effects of alcohol, arsenic and phosphorus being well known, while Carnot has lately increased weight with such substances as lead, strychnine and morphine. A rabbit treated with a preparation of lead more than doubled in weight in six months.

A military result of the Japanese fighting at Port Arthur, it is predicted, will be a wide spread discarding of the bayonet for the hand-grenade or bomb. A modern London bayonet is 7 inches long by 1 1/2 inches in diameter, weighs a pound and a quarter, is safely carried on a belt, and can be thrown 30 or 40 yards by an 18 inch tall rope. The detonator, carried separately, is screwed into the grenade just before throwing. The charge is tonite, but any high explosive can be used, and this gives much greater effectiveness than that of the old-time grenades.

Last winter's attendance at the ten higher institutions for technical education in Germany was 15,800, and the many smaller trade schools had a large number of students. While this remarkable development of thorough training has the effect of cheapening scientific service, it is undoubtedly the secret of Germany's great industrial progress.

The electron seems to be looked upon by Prof. J. K. Rydberg, of Lund, Sweden, as the original form of matter. His work on the chemical elements has convinced him that there must be a lighter substance than any hitherto known, and he finds this by assuming that the electron is an element, with an atomic weight only a fraction of that of hydrogen. This new element—to be known as electron—is not a separate kind of material. The evidence at hand suggests that it makes up the metals, and is a universal gas, or at least forms an atmosphere throughout the solar system. This new discovery or theory is expected to explain magnetic storms, northern lights, terrestrial magnetism, and other mystifying phenomena.

A new earthenware or porcelain differs from others in being tough as well as hard, so that it can be bored, sawed, planed and polished. It is made by baking a paste of feldspar, sand and lime; its specific gravity is 3.3; it has great hardness and durability, resisting corrosion by acids and the atmosphere; and it is a poor conductor of heat and electricity. Its yellowish white color can be changed by adding metallic oxides as desired. This cheap new material seems to be suitable for many purposes, but is especially recommended for pipes for water, gas, chemicals, etc.

Peat contains much water, and in a newly patented process it is pressed with dry cement to form such materials as pipes, building blocks, etc. The water necessary for the hardening of the cement is withdrawn from the peat. This results in close union of the constituent parts, and the product is given great strength and resistance to atmospheric action.

The biological radium laboratory lately opened in Paris is lavishly equipped. It has sections of physics, chemistry, and experimental medicine, pathology and bacteriology, with a clinical department. Suggestive results in the treatment of disease have been already obtained.

A handy laboratory flame, giving an intense heat and adaptable to many uses, is obtained by G. Mecker, a German, through an improvement of the Bunsen burner for the ordinary gas jet. The new burner ensures complete combustion by a double row of openings to admit the air. Above this the pipe is widened, thus diminishing the rate of escape of gas and air, and producing a perfectly homogeneous mixture. The burner tube has on its top a perforated nickel cap dividing the opening into small quadrants. This device breaks up the large blue cone of the ordinary Bunsen burner, and its place is taken by the numerous small flames from the openings in the cap, which unite to form a large homogeneous flame of even heat throughout. It is claimed that the same amount of gas yields a temperature at least 100 degrees C. higher than the ordinary Bunsen burner.

The electric horn for automobiles, an English device, is an electric buzzer fitted to a common brass horn. A brass cylindrical case contains a steel vibrating disc held at its

periphery by two flanges and two electromagnets, and the rapid vibration of the disc caused by the magnetization and demagnetization of the magnets yields a sound which is magnified in volume and effectiveness by the horn. The current is provided by an 8-volt accumulator. The signal can be maintained as long as is necessary or desired, the last being louder and more continuous than that of the ordinary wind horn, and with the switch on the steering wheel the driver can give his warning without removing his hand from the wheel. The tests of the German government have shown great variations in the durability of typewritten documents, but with the best ribbons the work seems as lasting as that written by hand with the best writing ink. While some German ribbons proved good, those of American manufacture showed a higher general average in quality.

New Rules for Election.

The Legislature of 1903 made changes in the election laws so as to prevent complications concerning distinguished marks on the ballots and to make clearer other matters involved in voting.

Section 1211 of the political code now provides that two or more impressions of the voting stamp in one square or space shall not make the ballot void.

Any name written on a ballot shall be counted for the office under which it is written, provided that it is written in the "blank column."

If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice, his ballot shall not be rejected.

If a voter stamps at the head of one party column in the circle bearing the party designation and also in a square of the name of any candidate in that or some other column, or writes the name of any person for such office in the blank column, such act does not invalidate the ballot, but the vote must be counted for the candidate opposite whose name the cross is made, or for the person whose name is so written in the blank column, and as to all other offices the ballot must be counted as a straight vote for the party designated in the circle.

But if two or more persons are to be elected to the same office, and the voter places a cross opposite the name of a candidate not in the party column beneath the circle so stamped, or such office, then the ballot cannot be counted for the candidates for such office designated in the voter's party column, except in favor of those opposite whose names he also stamps a cross.

No mark on a ballot which is unauthorized by the law shall be held to invalidate such ballot unless it appears that such a mark was placed there by the voter for the purpose of identifying the ballot.

If the name of the same person is printed more than once on a ballot as candidate for the same office, the placing of the cross opposite such name in more than one of the different places where it is so printed must not be regarded as putting a distinguishing mark on the ballot, and must be counted only as one for such person.

Under the old law the name could appear but once. A voter took exception to that rule and insisted that his name should appear on the ballot as often as he had been nominated by different parties. That issue went to the supreme court, which sustained the elector's contention, and the Legislature, to clear the matter, enacted in 1903 the law which permits the name to appear often upon one ballot, but prohibits counting it more than once.

Consumption

There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on. Millions of people throughout the world are living and in good health on one lung.

From time immemorial the doctors prescribed cod liver oil for consumption. Of course the patient could not take it in its old form, hence it did very little good. They can take

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MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

A Location that will be Justified in the Future Rather than in the Present.

By A. J. Pillsbury, Secretary State Board of Examiners.

The legislative days of 1888 and 1889 were halcyon days. The ancient halcyon laid her eggs not far from the sea after the winter solstice. In that winter she laid two, one for Mendocino and one for San Bernardino county, and by the simple political device of playing both ends against the middle. The same session of the legislature provided for one state hospital for the insane for northern California and one for southern. Neither selection was good at the time. The southern one was too hot, the northern too far from everywhere. The southern one continues to be too hot and will so continue until the world changes ends, or the Salton sea prevails over human engineering. The northern location will be better when the northeastern railroad gets through to Humboldt and Del Norte counties and taps Trinity. It will then be easier and cheaper to commit patients from northern California to the hospital at Ukiah than to some hospital in Patagonia. It isn't so much so now. The future will justify the selection of the Mendocino site. The past and present condemn it.

The Bill Was Signed.

The legislative bill providing for the establishment of a state hospital for the insane within three miles of Ukiah town was approved February 20, 1889, and \$350,000 was provided to be raised during 1890 and 1891 toward the acquisition of lands and the construction of buildings. A board of managers, duly appointed, selected 130 acres about three miles south of Ukiah, with what was declared at the time to be "an ample and abundant supply of pure, fresh water for all purposes of the hospital," all for \$30,000. It may be noted that the state has since purchased 270 acres of land, nearly if not quite as good and in the immediate vicinity, for \$16,250 and has expended \$27,500 for an additional water supply for the institution. The end is not yet. But those were halcyon legislative days and it was not supposed that lunatics required much water. It was before the "show me" way of Missouri had spread over the land and had put the purchasing public upon its guard.

The Plant As It Is.

The architects for Mendocino hospital copied rather closely after the institution previously erected at Agnew. To be sure, the enormous and enormously destructive brick tower at Agnew was so far modified as to be transformed into a moderate sized, and immoderately heavy steel and brick clock tower which, on April 18, racked and twisted the administration building to its hilt, but not as at Agnew, to its destruction and the loss of many valuable lives. The administration building has a frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 50 feet, and is four stories high counting a full basement story. Immediately back of this, and connected with it by a short corridor, is the assembly hall building, 50 by 70 feet, two stories and a basement. Stretching to the right and left of this building for 270 feet on either side are the main ward buildings, three stories high with a basement in addition. Midway between the two and extending backward 180 feet from the assembly hall building, runs the kitchen, store house, steward's office, etc., two stories high. The entire length of the institution north and south is 150 feet. All the buildings are of brick.

The State's Investment.

The state's investment at Mendocino hospital figures out about as follows:
Original land holding, - \$ 33,000.00
Ranch 1 mile from buildings, 270 acres - 16,250.00
500 acres of watershed, - 7,500.00
Main ward buildings and furnishings, - 411,000.00
Administration building, - 60,000.00
Assembly hall building, - 30,000.00
Cottages for tuberculous patients, - 3,600.00
Barns and co-servatory, - 6,000.00
Septic tank and sewer, - 4,200.00
First reservoir (225,000 gal. 90 lbs. pressure) - 4,000.00
Second reservoir (100,000 gal. 140 lbs. pressure) - 13,000.00
Other buildings and improvements, (probably) - 10,000.00
Total investment \$ 607,550.00

The Population.

This investment enables the hospital management to take crowded care of 710 patients, of whom 488 are (or were) men and 222 women. To take care of these there are on the payroll 87 officers, attending and employees—none too many. There are 27 male attendants, including 2 night watches inside. There are 11 day attendants on the female side and one night attendant to watch over the slumbers of 222 women. There should be one such attendant to each ward, for some patients are as crazy when they are asleep as when they are awake, though it isn't often so. Persons sane when they are awake are generally insane when they are asleep. That is a main difference.

Ukiah is in a sense an out-of-the-way place and will remain so until the railroad is put through to Eureka. The friends of such patients as have friends protest against their being sent to Mendocino. Therefore the institution is a species of home for the friendless. Another untoward influence has worked against the

receipt of the best classes of patients at Mendocino and that is when the institution was opened, December 1893, it was filled by patients being sent from other institutions and, as a rule, the other institutions did not send Mendocino those patients to which they were themselves most sincerely attached. They did the other thing. These influences have given Mendocino as a whole, a more disturbed and difficult class of patients to deal with than the other institutions have, with a corresponding greater necessity for facilities for classifying and sub-classifying patients in doors and out. No such facilities exist. They ought to.

Tent Life For The Tuberculous.

Pressed upon hard for segregating the tuberculous insane from other classes of patients, and having no other means at hand for accomplishing that end, the superintendent, Dr. E. W. King, erected a number of tents on an eligible plot of land adjacent to the main building. At first patients and attendants protested against being taken out of the wards, but when winter came they protested against being taken indoors again. But tent cloth soon rots in that climate and so light wooden structures were put up, experimentally to supplement the tents. These buildings are 18 x 30 feet, one story, built with 2x3 studding covered with lap-rustic, all lumber surfaced on both sides. Windows under the eaves have wire screens and board shutters which may be let down above if the wind comes in too strong. The roofs are shingles and floors are tongued and grooved. In this way quiet patients and patients who are sick and require as much out-door life as possible may be comfortably and neatly housed at a cost of \$75 per patient and the housing will be fairly permanent. This camp is in the midst of majestic oaks, has ample grounds surrounded by a high rabbit-tight wire fence which serves to keep the patients within bounds and yet affords them a degree of liberty they could not enjoy in the main structure.

The colony system not only deserves to be copied by other institutions, but deserves a further extension at Mendocino. There should be more such houses in the male colony, and then that colony should be duplicated on the female side, but somehow such things move slowly, even at Mendocino, where the executive department is well officered.

What It Costs.

The last regular session of the legislature appropriated \$133,000 for the support of Mendocino hospital for the 57th and 58th fiscal years, and \$100,500 for salaries. This allows a maximum payroll of \$1,452 per month, but not quite so much has been used so far, though it doubtless will be used before the 58th fiscal year closes. The maximum monthly expenditure for support is \$5,333 33. Almost a month's support fund was saved during the fiscal year and credited on the 58th. This also will be used before the year ends. No institution likes to see an unexpended salary or support balance covered back into the state treasury unused.

It is held to be establishing a bad precedent. However, the finances of Mendocino hospital are well managed. The purchasing is conscientiously and prudently done, and there is little or no waste.

Things Wanted.

Mendocino hospital has the money to hand for the acute insane on the female side. It will cost \$35,000 and will fill a long-felt want. The building should be now far toward completion instead of being an incorporated hereditament, and would have been if the superintendent had been empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the state lunacy commission, to determine the plan and proceed with the work. Every housewife should be permitted to plan her own kitchen. So also should every superintendent be permitted to plan, in general outline, the institution over which he is to preside. He may make mistakes, but he stands a better chance of knowing what he needs than any one else, be he architect, builder, or member of a board of managers.

The coming legislature should provide \$40,000 for a cottage for the acute male cases. It will have to be larger than for the females, because the male population at Mendocino outnumbers the female two to one.

There is a 40-acre tract in the midst of Mendocino's watershed in private ownership which should be acquired in order to give the institution full control of its water supply and augment that supply by the flow of a large perennial spring. Mendocino needs water for irrigating its farm. Water can be had only from wells and the surface supply is inadequate. Exterior conditions seem to warrant the hope that artesian water may be procured by going deep enough. In my judgment the state should authorize the expenditure of \$1,000 or \$5,000 in boring for artesian water. If successful, even in getting a rise of water adequate for pumping, without getting a flowing well, the expenditure would be returned in the way of added product. And besides the day will come when colonization of

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doctors chronic patients upon this farm (one mile from the main institution) will be prudent and profitable. It would be so now. In this way room can be made for an increased population quickest, best and cheapest. A more abundant water supply will be wanted for this also.

The Official Personnel.

Dr. E. W. King, the superintendent, was no spring chicken when he took charge of the hospital in 1893, and he is now more than three score and ten years young. Such men do not grow young or old. He is still going to school. When he was past sixty he took up the study of German in order to better handle the correspondence and learned enough to serve that purpose. He lives the simple life and is as simple in his policies as in his life. He has fair executive ability and the faculty of selecting subordinates who can supplement his own limitations.

Dr. King is now a specially trained man and is doing good work. He can do better, and can heal more hurt minds, when the state equips him with cottages for treating the acute insane, cottages and industries for the convalescent, a secluded ward for the care of disturbed patients who need to be taken off their respective wards as soon as they become noisy, and bustling away to some quiet place where they can be given baths, wet packs, massage and whatever else will unstring their taut nerves and afford them rest. This last is desperately needed now.

The medical and executive staff at Mendocino are doing the best they can with what they have to do with. If the state wants better work, and it should, it will have to furnish a better equipment. It is up to the state and the local board of managers.

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"What is it?" asked her friend.
"Why, he sells farm implements," continued the pretty girl.
"What kind of farm implements?"
"Buckets—nothing but buckets. He told me he kept a bucket shop."—Detroit Free Press.

Ptomaines.
Ptomaines, according to Quain, are alkaloids produced by the decomposition of animal substances. The word ptomaine was at first restricted to alkaloids produced by cadaveric decomposition, but it is now also employed to designate alkaloids of animal origin formed during life as a result of chemical changes induced by some agency or other acting within the organism.

Objection Removed.
"You objected to Jack because he had to work for a living, didn't you, mamma?"
"Yes, my dear. He doesn't belong to our class."
"Well, it's all right now. May he call tonight?"
"Has some one left him a fortune?"
"No, but he's lost his job."—Cleveland Leader.

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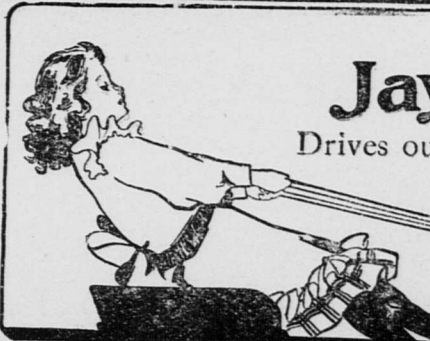
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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador co.

FRIDAY.....NOV. 2, 1906

What Meaneth This.

Amador Dispatch.

During the term of office of U. S. Gregory as tax collector, collector, our citizens who were liable to a license tax never had the pleasure of being overlooked when it came time to contribute to the county treasury. His accounts were regularly audited, and in every instance found to be correct. The ledger is unable to point to an instance of any one liable to the tax who escaped payment of the same.

A complete answer to all of the unfair insinuations contained in said issue of the ledger on this subject, we submit the following affidavit of C. L. Culbert, county clerk and auditor:

State of California, } ss.

County of Amador, }
C. L. Culbert being duly sworn, deposes and says: On April 23, 1894, he was, by the board of supervisors of the aforesaid county and state, appointed county clerk and auditor in and for the county of Amador, and has acted as such since said date.

On March 1, 1895, U. S. Gregory assumed the duties of license collector in and for said county of Amador; that during the entire time said U. S. Gregory acted as license collector, affiant numbered and issued all license blanks to said U. S. Gregory, settled with him each and every quarter, as required by law, and at each settlement, all license books containing blanks issued, were carefully looked over, and each stub from which a license had been taken, was checked, and the amount of said license charged, and the entire amount paid into the county treasury every dollar collected by him, less commissions allowed by law.

Affiant further states, that in his office is a book which contains the number and kind of license issued, and that said book also contains the date of issuance of each and every kind of license, the date of settlement for same, showing the number and kind of license returned; that this book is a public record on file in the office of the auditor of Amador county, and anyone desiring to see and inspect the same, may do so at any time, either during office hours, or by special appointment.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 25th day of October, A. D. 1906.

(Seal)

Robert C. Hole,

Notary Public in and for the county

of Amador, state of California.

Other articles in the last issue of the ledger are ancient history and need no comment. The cattle thief referred to was brought to justice by the sheriff of Gregory and served his time in the penitentiary. The much talked of Morrell Shovel Company license, was duly collected by U. S. Gregory and paid into the county treasury. What more could any fair-minded man ask for?

The above statement, with its affidavit from the county clerk, is farcical. It is not an answer to any statement regarding the collection of county licenses under the Gregory and Norman administrations, contained in the ledger of two weeks ago, which statement showed that Norman has collected on an average \$670 per year more from this source of revenue than his predecessor did during the last three years of his term. And the dilatory official thus caught out summons the county auditor to pull him out of the dilemma, which he attempts to do in the above quoted affidavit. This kind of affidavit making is done for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the people. It is as foreign to the issue as would be an iceberg in the Sahara desert. Who has disputed the fact that the auditor has issued blank licenses to the collector, or that the collector has made quarterly settlements, returning unsold licenses, and the stubs of licenses sold? The ledger article mentioned these things, and that the writer published the comparative statement from the auditor's book referred to. Why this effort to controvert a matter not in dispute. The real point in issue is that no record is comestable, in either the license collector's office or the auditor's office, showing the names of parties to whom licenses have been sold for a number of years preceding the present administration of the tax collector's office. U. S. Gregory kept no public record, as I, K. Norman has done, showing every license issued, to whom issued, the kind of license, the amount, and the period covered by the same. The stubs have been returned, and would show these facts if they were obtainable, but it would require a vast amount of labor to dig up the information from these documents, even if they were accessible. The truth is they have been consigned to the dump pile in the basement of the hall of records, and it would require the engagement of an expert to dig them from outer darkness into the daylight. That is the way the business of this important branch of the revenue department was conducted under the last administration. An average of nearly \$10,000 per year gathered in, and not the scratch of a pen to show in any permanent record book in any office of the court house the names of the parties contributing this revenue. Surely, that is a delectable state of affairs. If a business man applied to the court house to find out from the records whether his fellow merchant or saloonkeeper had paid his county license, say four years ago, he would be told there is no record of such transactions kept in the court house, no book giving in concise form this information could be handed to him from either the col-

For that
Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Also manufacturers of

AYER'S PILLS.

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CHERRY PECTORAL.

Struck in a Vital Spot.

Our investigation into the license question during the past two weeks has proved an eye-opener in more ways than one. We started out with the sole purpose of comparing the records of the present collector with that of his predecessor, without any idea that discoveries made in the course of the inquiry would develop a damaging condition of affairs involving a far wider range. When we reached the point, that no record of licenses sold had been kept anywhere, we were astounded. We consulted the state law to see if such a safeguard was not required of the officer by the codes. We failed to find such a provision. Still we could not get rid of the idea that such a requirement was or had been incorporated in the law. We looked up the book of Ordinances of Amador county, printed in 1899, and searched through Ordinance No. 91, providing what purported to be a complete license system for Amador county, still this particular provision was nowhere to be found. That ordinance was passed at the July meeting of the supervisors in 1899, and went into effect the following month of August. The book contains no ordinance passed subsequent to that date. The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable, that the order to compile and print the pamphlet embodying the living ordinances was made immediately following the passage of the license ordinance therein set forth. When we stumbled upon this vitally important omission, we were not plussed for a time, but decided to go behind the printed record, in the hope of finding the missing link, and when and how it came to be dropped out of the chain.

Going back to the original Ordinance book in the clerk's office, dating back to the time when the supervisors were empowered to pass local laws not in conflict with general laws, we found that our pre-conceived idea that such a provision concerning the keeping of a license record was correct. Section 4 of ordinance 6, passed in October, 1883 stating the local license system, reads as follows:

Sec. 4.—The tax collector shall keep in proper book the name of each person who procures a license, the business for which the same is procured, the time for which such was issued, and the amount paid therefor.

This was plain enough. It covered the subject amply. With such a record it was easy to find the information we have sought in vain to find the past two weeks. It was a good start, in line with straightforward revenue methods.

With this as a starter we traced the history of the license business, through all its various changes to the present time, so as to locate the mighty change for the worse that has come over the subject since. In October, 1885, Ordinance No. 12, on this subject was passed. This particular clause was retained, even in more imperative terms than before, Section 4 reads:

It shall be the duty of the said license collector to keep an itemized ledger account of all kinds of licenses sold, to whom sold, and the amounts received therefor. Said license collector's ledger shall be constantly kept on file in the recorder's office (at that time united with the clerk's office) of Amador county as a public document.

Ordinance No. 18, passed October 1890, does not set out this particular section, but it does not repeal it, so it was up to that time an effective law. Ordinance 25, providing for licenses, passed January 1898, provided for the keeping of an itemized ledger account, in terms substantially the same as the above quoted section.

In this shape it remained for over eleven years, the itemized record being mandatory. In July, 1899, under the administration of U. S. Gregory as sheriff, with the district attorney, clerk and auditor the same as now, Ordinance No. 91 was passed, and book of ordinances ordered printed. In this ordinance the above named wholesome provision is left out. Not only this but it is expressly repealed by the terms of a little joker in the following language:

Sec. 21.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, and all ordinances covering the same ground or passed for like purposes, are hereby repealed.

The last part is rich. It means that the ordinance then passed was the whole thing. Any safeguards contained in previous ordinances and not incorporated in the law then passed, were brushed aside as of no consequence. Many changes have been made in the license ordinance since that time, but this essential clause has never been re-enacted. In this way the very life of the license business as far as protecting the interests of the license payers are concerned, has been destroyed. Who is responsible for this grave omission. What purpose was to be gained thereby. Amador without a license roster is about on a par with the collection of property taxes with out an assessment roll. Voters of Amador county, do your own thinking in presence of these facts, and vote as your conscience dictates. Fuis, ad nauseum.

It is necessary to be very careful in voting for men on the judiciary ticket. There are several candidates for supreme court and appellate court. Now, if a republican or democrat desires to vote for a candidate not on his party ticket, he can do so by stamping the cross opposite the name of the person for whom he desires to vote. That mark will count a vote for that particular candidate. But the stamp in the circle of his party ticket would not carry a vote for the balance of the judiciary ticket. This is easily reasoned out. With the one stamp on the democratic side for instance, and the republican ticket otherwise straight, the election officers would be at a loss to know which of the candidates on the republican side should not be counted. The result would be, the ticket would be counted only for the candidate specifically voted for, and rejected as to all other judiciary candidates for the same office.

Dr. Williams' Early Risers
The famous little pills.

Superintendent of Schools.

The argument is being used that W. H. Greenhalgh, republican candidate for school superintendent, is now getting as principal of the Jackson school, \$100 per month, the same salary as the school superintendent receives; that therefore his election to the office would be no benefit to him financially. This process of reasoning is misleading. The school superintendent is employed for a term of four years, and therefore as superintendent alone, draws \$1800 during the term. A teacher in the public schools is employed only for the school term, which usually lasts nine months. Therefore the pay amounts to but \$200 per year. There is, therefore, a decided difference in favor of the county superintendent. Mr. Greenhalgh, however, does not desire the office solely, or mainly, because there is more money in it, but rather because its duties would be more conducive to his health. A few years ago he was compelled to quit school teaching for a while on account of his health. The work of the schoolroom is confining, and a strain upon the mind. Whereas the work of superintendent calls for considerable traveling and outdoor exercise, a few years of which would greatly assist in re-establishing his health upon an enduring basis. As he has made a first class teacher in the active work of instructing the rising generation, which is acknowledged by trustees, parents, and scholars in every school he has taught, and none more so than in Jackson, the scene of present labors, so he would make an equally efficient superintendent of public instruction in Amador county. A respite from the strain of school teaching is necessary in his case. The voters will remember this next Tuesday, and elect him as head of the educational department by a decisive majority.

Dodgers are being distributed, printed in Sacramento, and claiming to be from the Union labor party, designed to injure the candidacy of C. H. McKenney, by showing how he voted on a number of bills introduced in the interest of the labor organizations during the two sessions in which he was a member of the assembly. The ledger believes in fairness in political methods, and cannot see that the record on bills recited in the dodgers should furnish any reason for any intelligent voter casting his ballot against the republican nominee. These circulars are no doubt sent out to help Caminetti. We do not think they will have that effect. Certainly, they ought not to have that effect, if Mr. Caminetti is committed to vote, if elected, for every measure introduced at the instance of labor union. Some of the proposed laws mentioned in these dodgers are out of all reason, and no representative anxious to do his duty to his constituents could afford to vote for them.

It is amusing to note how the cry of mudslinging is raised in some interested quarters, whenever the record of democratic office-holders are held up to public view in the press. The ledger has no apologies to make for its course in this regard. It has ventilated the record of officials of its own party, when its duty to the public pointed that way. It would be untrue to itself, and recreant to its duty to its subscribers and the people generally, if it failed to expose official negligence or wrong. When an individual employer engages the services of another, the conduct of the party engaged, is a matter of private concern between the two, unless criminal conduct brings the public into the case. But when the people generally employ a servant in an official capacity, the record of the office-holder is public property. It is the people's right to know how that man has discharged the duties of his position; whether he has been true or false to his trust. And it is the duty of the press to inform the public on such matters. The ledger has always adopted this course, and is not disposed to back down from its old-time record at this juncture.

The blanket sheet sample election ballots, all printed outside the county, are being distributed from the clerk's office. Not only the sample ballots, but the regular ballots were obtained from printing offices outside Amador county, involving a pretty steep bill which the taxpayers will have to foot to keep going industries beyond the county limits, and which might just as well have been used to support home printing offices. That is the way the county is being built up under democratic office-holders. The local government is actually setting the example of sacrificing Amador interests for the benefit of the outsider. Let us have a change; it is nowhere needed more so than in the clerk's office.

It is reported around that our democratic friends are concentrating their efforts upon the county clerk's office. That is their main fight. And combinations are hinted at to save that department at all hazards. These reports should lead republicans to work all the harder to wrest this important office from democracy. It has been in that party's hands too long. A change is in order from the taxpayer's viewpoint, and this is their opportunity to make a change.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby extend our sincere

thanks to all who rendered aid in the

last illness and funeral rites of our

father, W. K. Sanders.

Mr. R. Sanders

Mr. M. E. Sharenbrock

Mrs. Annie Ball.

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We hope that voters will be chary about casting their ballots in favor of candidates who adopt the practice of sending out circulars through the mail asking for support. Such a plan may be permissible for one who is physically unable to get around and interview the citizens. But for able bodied men—candidates who are actually making a tour of the county—it is either commendable or judicious. Those resorting to it should be voted down, especially when these appeals come laden with promises of square dealing, implying that square dealing has not been the rule heretofore. These printed campaign documents, we are pleased to say are from the democratic side of the house, and the ledger in this issue shows from the records that things have not been just on the square from their governmental methods. We are in receipt of a circular from the democratic candidate for assessor, and we presume the county has been flooded with them, each voter receiving one of the extra campaign documents. With the press, the platform, and personal interviews, the field is surely broad enough, without opening up new avenues of expense to aspirants for office. Vote it down, by all means, as a matter of public policy, and in the interest of good governments.

BORN.

PENNY—in Amador City, October

26, 1906, to the wife of Harry

Penny, a daughter.

DIED.

NOTE.—In the county hospital, Octo-

ber 30, 1906, John Green Nute, a

native of Massachusetts, aged 78 years.

SANDERS.—In Jackson, October 29,

1906, W. B. Sanders, a native of

Kentucky, aged 74 years and 7

months.

NORTHLEY.—In Jackson, October 29,

1906, a native of England, aged 29

years and 11 months.

COVA.—In Amador City, October 28,

1906, Joe Cova, a native of Italy,

aged 49 years.

Estray Notice I have a yearling rooster, came to my place about three months ago, has annoyed me considerably; has no brand, ear mark crop of right ear, hole in the left. Owner can get same by calling at S. Scapleino ranch, Volcano.

NEUHAUS & CO., Tailors.

WORLD-BEATERS in 80 Suits and Over-

coats made to order, style, fit, trimmings

and workmanship guaranteed. Call and ex-

amine our 80 suits and overcoats, or write for

samples, so that you may see that these suits

and overcoats are sold elsewhere for \$35 and

\$30.

NEUHAUS & CO., TAILORS,

1618 Ellis street, San Francisco.

Notice of Stockholders Meeting.

Stockholders annual meeting of the

Jose Gulch Mining Company will be

held at the company's office at Butte

Basin (near Jackson) Amador county,

California, on November 7, 1906, at 11

o'clock a. m. for the purpose of elect-

ing directors and transacting such

other business as may come before

the stockholders at that time.

Q. W. Haines, president.

J. P. Little, secretary.

Butte Basin, Oct. 10, 1906.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of M. S. Potter deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the un-

derdesignated, administrator of the estate

of E. S. Potter, deceased, to the cred-

itors of said estate, to present their

claims against the said deceased, to

exhibit them, with the necessary

vouchers within four months after the

first publication of this notice to the

said administrator, at his residence

at Plymouth, the same being the place

for the transaction of the business of

said estate, in said county of Amador.

Dated October 6, 1906.

H. E. POTTER, Administrator of the

deceased of E. S. Potter.

W. M. McGee, attorney for adminis-

trator.

STATE HOUSE HOTEL

10th and K Sts., Sacramento, Cal.

American and European Hotel.

Enlarged and modernized at great expense.

WITH NEW AND UP-TO-DATE ROOMS.

ELEVATOR AND FIRE ESCAPES.

The blocks from Capital Park, Postoffice

and Theaters.

Cure your COUGH

There are so very many cough remedies sold now-a-days, and so many highly recommended, that it must be hard for a person to make a selection.

Take our advice and always use

Ruhser's White Pine and Tar with Menthhol

It gives the very best of satisfaction, and certainly is a meritorious preparation. We recommend it.

50c.

RUHSER'S CITY PHARMACY.

Jackson, Cal.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

| Date. | Temp. L. | Temp. H. | Date. | Temp. L. | Temp. H. |
|-------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Oct. 1 (66) | 50 | 84 | Oct. 17 (66) | 48 | 88 |
| 2 | 48 | 88 | 18 | 49 | 88 |
| 3 | 48 | 88 | 19 | 48 | 88 |
| 4 | 50 | 88 | 20 | 48 | 88 |
| 5 | 50 | 88 | 21 | 48 | 88 |
| 6 | 50 | 88 | 22 | 48 | 88 |
| 7 | 50 | 88 | 23 | 48 | 88 |
| 8 | 50 | 88 | 24 | 48 | 88 |
| 9 | 50 | 88 | 25 | 48 | 88 |
| 10 | 49 | 88 | 26 | 48 | 88 |
| 11 | 49 | 88 | 27 | 48 | 88 |
| 12 | 49 | 88 | 28 | 48 | 88 |
| 13 | 49 | 88 | 29 | 48 | 88 |
| 14 | 49 | 88 | 30 | 48 | 88 |
| 15 | 49 | 88 | 31 | 48 | 88 |
| 16 | 49 | 88 | | | |

Total rainfall for season to date 0.42 inches To corresponding period last season . . .

LOCAL NEWS

A. Noce, who has been employed as superintendent of the App mine, in Tuolumne county for the past year or more, and who was formerly foreman of the Oueda mine, has resigned his position. He returned to this county last week. The App mine is one of the Nevill's properties. One or two others quit at the same time. It may be that he will return, but this is uncertain at present.

Miss Louise Guerra left on Saturday morning's stage for San Francisco.

W. J. Willey, who left here some time ago for Oakland, where his relatives live, has been heard from. He is still in that city, and writes to a friend here that he has been to see the noted arctic explorer, Armand, and visited his ship.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Paul Kascia of Hunts Gulch, who is being troubled from an improperly set collar bone of 35 years' standing, returned from San Francisco last week. He submitted to a surgical operation for his relief at one of the hospitals. He is somewhat relieved. The use of his left arm which had become materially impaired, is returning.

Property holders must remember that city taxes must be paid in full in one payment. There is no provision for their payment in semi-annual instalments, as with state and county taxes. They became delinquent yesterday.

The Sequoia Club, a recently organized social club, gave its first invitation dance Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows hall. Music was furnished by Prof. Rothe's orchestra. About thirty people attended. Refreshments were served in the hall. Dancing was begun at eight, and stopped at twelve. All who attended had a most delightful time.

Henry Allen, who has been working at the Lucas mine, near Big Bar bridge, has resigned his position and departed Monday for his home in Sutter Creek. This property is located on the Calaveras side of the river, but the ten stamp mill—known as the Tripp mill—is on the Amador side. It is kept running pretty steadily. F. C. Hammond is superintendent.

J. H. Langhorst returned from a short visit to the city on Sunday, after purchasing his holiday goods.

W. A. Newcum, receiver at the Sacramento land office, has been in Jackson the past week, and will probably remain until after the election.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

Miss Bertha Lucot, who had her arm fractured a week ago last Sunday, is still at her brother's home on Sutter Hill, but getting along nicely.

Mrs. M. S. Matson, Mrs. W. Harvey and Master James Harvey, returned from their visit in Sacramento, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Schrader and daughter Meda, came up from San Francisco, Sunday evening.

F. O. Gardiner returned from a short visit to the city, Sunday evening.

Mr and Mrs W. O. Green returned from Stockton Wednesday evening.

J. W. Gotchie, the machinist in charge of the machine shop at the Kennedy mine, resigned his position last Wednesday. He requested to be placed on a 9 hour per day basis, with extra pay for Sunday work and overtime. This the company could not see its way to do, and so he resigned. Nine hours is the rule in the machine works of Knight & Co. at Sutter Creek.

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs L. L. Plagg, who has been very ill with an attack of pneumonia, is improving steadily.

Mr Brewer has typhoid fever at the residence of Mrs James.

New line of rubber goods just arrived at the Jackson Shoe Store.

Get your rubbers at the Jackson Shoe Store.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

CORRESPONDENCE.

In making the political canvass, I find that my opponents are resorting to every method of misrepresentation and falsehood in order to prejudice the minds of the people. One favorite scheme to this end is the circulation of reports about the selection of a deputy if elected. Some unpopular man is named for the position. In Jackson, it is some one thought to be unpopular there; in Sutter Creek it is another who is unpopular there, and so on through the county. All this is done for the sole purpose, in the desperation of democrats to secure the sheriff, to divert votes to Gregory. To set all rumors on the score at rest, I will state, that I have not promised, and will not promise a deputyship to any one. I do so beforehand would be unlawful, as well as impolitic. After the ballot box has spoken will be time enough to attend to that business. Trusting that no voter will allow himself to be misled by such tactics, I beg to subscribe myself,

W. E. PROCTOR,
Republican Candidate for Sheriff.

Grambart for Supervisor.

Plymouth, Oct. 27th, 1906.
Editor:—Will you permit me to tell through your paper, some of the reasons why the people of township five should vote for J. Grambart for supervisor of said township.

First, he is a man of unquestionable honesty, he is a man of good business ability, he is in the prime of life, he has a good experience in teaming over the roads, and therefore will understand the supervision of the roads and bridges, and while he is a heavy taxpayer, he is not content with business and will be able and willing to devote all the time that is necessary to the office. He uses economy in his own business and will do the same in the affairs of the county. He did not seek the office, but came out at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and we feel sure the affairs of the township and county will be safe in his hands.

Taxpayers.

Justice of the Peace.

This minor office, which fills but a small space in the public mind during a campaign, is one of great importance to the community. It is very important that the man selected to fill should be level headed, firm in his convictions of right, and unimpaired by any political clique. It is not expected that he be a lawyer, but he should have mental capacity to grasp the meaning of statutes, and apply them to the case in hand. H. A. Clark, the republican candidate for justice in this township, should command the united support of his party. He is well qualified to discharge the duties impartially and conscientiously. We hope the voters will not fail to stamp opposite the name of Harvey Clark. Let us get the judiciary out of the rut in which it has been running in this township for, lo, these many years.

Need a good cathartic? A pill is best. Say a pill like DeWitt's Little Early Risers. About the most reliable on the market. Sold by F. W. Rubser.

Voters should remember that W. F. Englebright is the republican candidate for justice for both the long and short term. J. N. Gillett has resigned his office as congressman, and his successor for the unexpired term has to be elected. Englebright's name is before the voters in two places on the ballot. Republicans should stamp both squares opposite his name. A stamp in the party circle would probably carry a vote for both the short and long term. Still the republican party should remember that the cross be stamped in both squares opposite his name, and thereby avoid all possibility of objection.

It will be admitted by any man conversant with the facts that the republican county central committee acted well within their rights when they appointed delegates to a state convention, still it is believed by many that that body erred in judgment when it elected Englebright as its nominee. The committee within their rights is not admitted by any one outside of the participants therein, and the appointees. The fundamental principle of self-government was asserted—the majority shall rule in party affairs. That is the principle involved. Whether Amador county republicans shall have a say in the selection of nominees on the state ticket, or whether the function shall be created by the vote of their creation—the county committee—whether at the suggestion of state or national committee, it matters not.

Final Meeting.

Attorney-general, U. S. Webb and J. W. Johnston of Sacramento, will be present at the republican speaking in Love's hall to-morrow night, when the final rally on that side will take place. All the candidates will be present. Citizens, of whatever political shade, should make an effort to attend. The outside speakers are fine talkers, and the local candidates will have something to say worth listening to. It is the intention to make it a roasting old-fashioned enthusiastic gathering. Don't fail to be there.

The best treatment for indigestion and troubles of the stomach is to rest the stomach. It can be rested by starvation or by the use of a good digestant which will digest the food eaten, thus taking the work off the stomach. At the proper temperature, a single teaspoonful of Kodol will digest 3,000 grains of food. It relieves the present annoyance, puts the stomach in shape to satisfactorily perform its functions. Good for indigestion, sour stomach, flatulence, palpitation of the heart and dyspepsia. Kodol is made in strict conformity with the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold by F. W. Rubser.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the District Attorney of Amador county, that on December 31, 1906, I, C. H. Clifton, will file an application for parole with the Board of Prison Directors.

Official Map of Amador county, revised and corrected up to 1904, on sale at the Ledger office. The map of Amador county obtainable, and sold exclusively at the Ledger office. Price, mounted and colored \$10; unmounted and uncolored, \$5.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

W. B. Sanders found in a Dying Condition.

William Boon Sanders, one of the oldest residents of Jackson, was found in a dying state, on Monday evening last about half past five o'clock, at his home near the hospital. He had been ailing for a long time, the feebleness and impaired health incident to old age. He suffered from heart trouble, and other complications, but up to the time of his final collapse was able to get around the house, and attend to himself. His son, Ransom Sanders, slept in the same house, and looked after his father. On the fatal day, however, he did not see him, until he was summoned in the evening by the news of his serious illness, as he left the house that morning about 6 o'clock, to go to his work. About noon he was seen by Steve Vigne, who drives the delivery wagon for N. Marella, apparently as well as usual. In the evening, the boy went to the house for the key to the barn, in which he kept his horses, and seelag the kitchen door open, he entered, but failed to see Sanders. Looking around, he noticed him lying on the lounge in the sitting room, and went up to him, but found that he was unconscious. The twitching or spasms, showed something serious, so he called assistance from Mrs. Meehan, who lives across the road. His son Ransom, was sent for, also Dr. Endicott. He lived but a short time, and never regained consciousness. A peculiar short spasm followed a touch of any part of the body just prior to dissolution. This, together with other circumstances, created suspicion that death was the result of other than natural causes, and led coroner Huberty to hold an inquest. A small bottle, labeled poison, was found inside the clock. It had evidently been there for a long time, and its appearance did not indicate that it had been disturbed recently. This was turned over unopened to the coroner.

Ransom Sanders, assisted by Mrs. Meehan, went to work to clean up the room in which he was found, after removing the body to another room. The refuse they put in a box in the yard, without examining closely the rubbish at the time. Afterwards, in looking over this refuse, a brown paper bag was found, upon which was scribbled in lead pencil, these words:

"I want to see Beny Spagnola, or Ransom. My heart, my heart."

There was no signature, but the handwriting was readily identified as that of the deceased. He had suffered from heart trouble for some time, and was subject to fainting spells and spasmodic twitchings such as were noticed in his dying moments, although not so pronounced.

Coroner Huberty, owing to the conflicting reports that were abroad as to the cause of death, decided to hold an investigation. The jury was called together Tuesday afternoon, in the supervisor's room.

The medical experts gave their opinion that death resulted from strychnine. But no autopsy or analysis of the stomach was made to place the matter beyond the range of doubt. The outcome was that the jury were divided, some inclining to the suicide theory, and others that death was from natural causes.

The jurors were W. D. Dufrene, V. Talenti, C. Horo, C. H. Milbert, C. H. Forbes, W. P. Peck, B. C. O'Neill, Theodore Schwartz, J. H. Thrasher, L. J. Glavinovich. There was an effort made to have the jury render a verdict without an autopsy. The medical attendants testified that in their opinion death was caused by strychnine poison. All the symptoms of such poisoning were present. The convulsions upon the slightest touch, also following an attempt to get the patient to take a stimulant. The wave of the doctor's hand before his face was sufficient by the motion of the air thereby created to throw him into a spasm. Mrs. Meehan, Ransom Sanders, N. Marella, Steve Vigne and Drs. Endicott and Gall were examined. It was reported that there was no rigidity of the body following death, as is the case in strychnine poisoning. This, however, was discounted, the medical testimony going to show that this symptom was also present. No strychnine could be found in the house, but it was testified that he had some in his possession about five years ago. There was no bottle or package anywhere that would suggest that it had contained the deadly drug. The bottle marked poison found in the clock was empty. It had contained laudanum. It evidently cut no figure in the case. Deceased lived about an hour after being found by Vigne. He was seen by C. H. Childs early in the afternoon, who made a customary call on his way to the hospital. He seemed at that time in his usual spirits. He had never spoken of suicide. After listening to the testimony the jurors were still far from unanimous. Some wanted to find that death was natural. This a majority strongly opposed as unwarranted by the evidence. An autopsy and analysis of the stomach was demanded before some of the jurors were ready to sign a verdict. The autopsy was opposed on the ground of expense. But the jurors were there to determine the cause of death and it was, as they contended, their duty to do everything to that end. So the inquest was adjourned, and an autopsy ordered.

The jury met again on Wednesday to hear the result of the medical examination and analysis. This set all doubt at rest.

The doctors testified that the vital organs seemed to be in normal condition; the heart was examined and seemed in good condition considering the age of deceased. The contents of the stomach were removed and placed in a glass jar, and thereafter submitted to the usual chemical examination to determine the presence of strychnine.

W. J. Peters, the druggist, made the usual tests and stated that the test responded very quickly and strongly. The colorings were very distinct, and showed strychnine in large quantities, sufficient to cause death. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict:

That deceased, William Boon Sanders, was a native of Kentucky, 71 years of age, and came to his death on the 26th of October, by strychnine poisoning, either with suicidal intent, or administered by party or parties unknown.

There seems no reason to believe from the circumstances that the case was other than suicide. The lines above given, may have been written before taking the poison, or it was possible they may have been written immediately after swallowing the dose, in the early stages of the drug's action.

Deceased was a member of the local lodge of A. O. U. W., in which he carried an insurance of \$2000, in favor of his son Ransom. On the 15th of October he called on D. B. Spagnola, for the purpose of signing some legal papers, and while there requested that he (Spagnola) should read the Masonic burial service at his funeral, he being a member of that order years ago.

His last request in this regard was obeyed. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, a large number of pioneers and others following the remains to their last rest in the Protestant cemetery.

W. B. Sanders was born in Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He came to California in 1854, and settled in Jackson, where he has lived ever since. He was a strong democrat in politics, and was elected coroner and public administrator on that ticket many years ago. He was a widower, his wife having died many years ago. He leaves two sons, Ransom and Clay Sanders, the latter being out of the state.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Hattie G. Ayer to A. J. Shaw, lot 11 block 12, Sutter Creek, \$10.

Deeds—Mrs. Hannah Millman to J. E. Walton, lot 14 block 13, Plymouth, \$10.

Butte Basin Gravel M. Co., to John Battiste et al, 4 7-100 acres in Butte City, \$22.

Francis Robinson to Johanna Ryan, lot at Martell Station, \$10.

John A. Votaw to Albert N. Brown, lot 5 block 11, O. L. 1, \$10.

Albert N. Brown, to William Brown, lot 8 block 1, Oleta, \$1.

Albert N. Brown to William Brown, lot 5 block 11, lot 6 1/2 block 11 and part of lot 6 block 11 Oleta, \$1.

Harding Vanderpool et ux to Benjamin Antrim, 5 acres in 4-7-10, \$50.

Francis Provis et ux to John Perryman, lot near Bunker Hill mine, \$10.

James Wilson et ux to I. N. Chitwood, part of 25-5-9, 1 acre in 21-5-9 and 80 acres in 24-5-9, \$10.

Certificate of Redemption—Reward M. Co., 40 acres in 34-7-12, one ten-stamp mill and 250 feet of iron pipe, taxes of 1905, \$90.

Notice of Intention—Antone Cargano gives notice that he will sell an undivided one-half interest in the saloon business and stock in Amador City to George Petrovovich on November 3rd next.

Proof of Labor—Benj. B. Brewer on claim in Robinson district.

Lie Pendens—Rogers vs. Lima et al. Cancellation of Agreement—Gordon to Armstrong.

Satisfaction of Mortgage—John Bagley et al. to G. H. Dunlap et al.

Mortgages—Francis M. Dunlap to J. C. Jones, et al trustees, lot 1 block 31, Ione, \$400 for one year at 8 per cent per annum.

An Amador City Belle Weds.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Culbert of Amador City, has issued cards announcing the marriage of her daughter, Cora English, to Andrew Lee McCament of Monrovia.

Owing to recent bad harvests in both families, the wedding was quietly solemnized at Christ Episcopal church, Los Angeles, Saturday, October 27, the Rev. Baker P. Lee, officiating. The young people were attended by Mr and Mrs J. O. McCament of Pasadena. Immediately after the ceremony, the party dined at the Alexandria, later taking the train for San Diego, where they will be at Coronado for a few weeks.

Miss Culbert is the youngest member of the Culbert family, one of the oldest and most prominent families of the county. She is charming and accomplished, and has socially been one of the most popular young ladies of the county. Mr McCament is one of Monrovia's prosperous business men, and we congratulate him on the selection of the beautiful young woman he has chosen for a companion.

Wanted 50 Men—For tunnel Western Pacific R. R. at \$2.75 per day. Powder drift men by contract or day, \$2.75 or better. McLean and Sweeney, Oroville, Cal., Box 258.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ledger and Chicago Week's Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.
Estate of A. Buvnich—Final account settled and allowed.

AMADOR.

Mr and Mrs J. R. Dunlap returned from San Francisco Sunday evening. Mrs. Ben White is on the sick list. Frank Arnerich is visiting his relatives for a few weeks.

The republican meeting held in Torre's hall Saturday evening was largely attended, and the dance given afterwards by the Amador brass band was attended by a great number of outsiders. The candidates were the only ones missing, and of course we were minus floor managers.

The many friends of Miss Cora English Culbert are surprised to hear of her marriage to A. L. McCament of Monrovia, Los Angeles on Saturday, October 27. We all wish her joy and happiness.

The democratic meeting held Monday evening was well attended. The stage was very prettily decorated and helped the candidates a great deal, for looking at the people grew tiresome.

Harry Penny and wife are the proud parents of a fine baby girl. Mr Penny has a rocking chair, and says he thinks he will have the baby sitting in it in a few days.

A number of Sutter Creek boys attended the dance Saturday night, among them John Cassinelli.

Mrs. Mooney and daughter, Mrs. Dickerman also her son, John Dickerman, went to San Francisco Saturday.

Edward Olmsted, who is visiting his sister in Sutter Creek, was visiting friends here yesterday.

Fred Gorman of Sutter Creek, has been seen in our town for the last few days. We are not sure whether Mr Gorman intends to remain here permanently or not.

James Chichicola and Stanley Crocker attended the dance in Plymouth Saturday night. There must be some attraction over that way for the boys, as there was a dance in their own town.

Inquirer.

Notice

To Taxpayers.

Office of the Tax Collector, County of Amador, State of California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE taxpayers of Amador county, that I, T. K. NORMAN, Tax Collector of said county, will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next, on the 8th day of October, 1906, receive original assessment books for the year 1906, containing a list of the persons assessed for real and personal property, and the amount of State and County taxes due thereon for said year.

That said taxes are now due and payable to me at my office in the Court House, in the town of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California.

That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half of all taxes on all real property were due and payable on the second Monday in October, 1906, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m., an additional five per cent will be added thereto.

That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

That all taxes may be paid in full at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

First installment, one half real estate and all personal property, due October 8th, 1906.

Second installment, one half real estate and all personal property, delinquent November 26th, at 6 o'clock p. m. 1906.

Second installment, one half real estate, due January 1st, 1907, at 6 o'clock p. m.

All the taxes may be paid in full at the time the first installment is due.

Taxes not paid according to law will be delinquent, and 15 per cent and 5 per cent and other costs will be added thereto.

Positively no Checks received for the payment of taxes.

T. K. NORMAN,
Tax Collector of Amador county.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 26, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Eugene Lesley of ———, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 6885, made October 27, 1899, for lots 2 and 3, S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, Section 5, Township 7 N., Range 14 E., and that said proof will be made before H. Webb, U. S. Commissioner, at Jackson, Cal., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1906.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz:

Willis E. Hoss, of Pine Grove, Cal.
D. T. Rhodes, of Pine Grove, Cal.
Eugene Myers, of Pine Grove, Cal.
Wes Nichols, of Defender, Cal.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG,
Register.

MINING NOTES.

Baiger—This quartz claim, located on the Mokelumne river in Pioneer district, is owned by Thomas Marchand and brother, who are actively engaged in its development. They have recently erected and equipped a five stamp mill on the property, which is completed and in running order. Recently they shipped eight tons of picked ore, the richest they could get, and sent the same to the Selby works for treatment. It netted over \$1200, or \$150 per ton. Of course this was far above the average rock, but there is considerable ore that will pay handsomely for milling on the ground, and that is the object of the erection of the mill.

AUKUM.

Miss May Morey and brother Ned, of Grizzley Flat, passed through our burg, on their way to Pine Grove. Miss May, for a few days' will visit with relatives and friends.

Miss Ethel Bell returned home after a few days' visit with friends in Oleta.

Mayme Perry returned to Oakland, after a weeks visit with relatives and friends. Miss Jessie Brown accompanied her as far as Plymouth.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 117 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

resigned, term ending January, 1909, vice Clark Howard, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Alameda, for the unexpired term of S. B. Hall, resigned, term ending January, 1909, vice William H. Wast, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Alameda, for the unexpired term of W. E. Green, deceased, term ending January, 1909, vice L. W. Harris, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, for the unexpired term of M. T. Allen, resigned, term ending January, 1909, vice Charles Monroe, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Plumas, for the unexpired term of C. E. McLaughlin, resigned, term ending January 1909, vice J. D. Goodwin, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Solano, for the unexpired term of A. J. Buckles, resigned, term ending January 1909, vice Louis V. Harrier, appointed.

Also, at said election, on said Tuesday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1906, the following amendments to the constitution of the State of California, will be voted on by the qualified electors of said State, all of which said constitutional amendments were duly proposed and passed by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, in the manner required by Section 1 of Article XVIII of the Constitution of the State of California, at the thirty-sixth session of the Legislature, beginning on the second day of January, A. D. 1905, and the Legislature of the State of California at its thirty-sixth session duly submitted the said following Constitutional Amendments to the people to be voted on separately by said qualified electors of the State of California, at said election, said Constitutional Amendments being prepared and designated by numbers and otherwise, as follows:

Election Proclamation.

State of California,
Executive Department.

In accordance with law thereunto directing me, I hereby proclaim and give notice that a General Election will be held throughout the state of California on **TUESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1906**, at which election the following officers will be elected, and the following proposed Constitutional Amendments will be voted on, namely:

Eight members of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, being one Representative from each Congressional District in this State, as prescribed by law.

Also the following State Officers to wit:

Governor,
Lieutenant Governor,
Two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of California,
One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, for the remainder of the unexpired term of Walter Van Dyke, deceased, vice M. C. Sloss, appointed,
Three Presiding Justices of the District Courts of Appeal, being one for each Appellate District in this State, to wit: the first, second, and third Appellate Districts

Six Justices of the District Courts of Appeal, being two for each Appellate District in this State, to wit: the first, second, and third Appellate Districts,

Secretary of State,
Controller,
Treasurer,
Attorney General,
Surveyor General,
Clerk of the Supreme Court,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Superintendent of State Printing.

Also, three Railroad Commissioners, being one from each Railroad Districts in this State, to wit: the first, second, and third Railroad Districts.

Also, four members of the State Board of Equalization, being one from each district in this State, to wit: the first, second, third, and fourth Equalization Districts.

Also, twenty members of the Senate of the State of California, being one Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts in this State, as prescribed by law, to wit:

twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second, thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, and fortieth Senatorial Districts.

Also, eighty members of the Assembly of the State of California, being one member of the Assembly from each of the eighty Assembly Districts in the State, as provided by law.

Also, two Judges of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for each of the counties of Alameda and Fresno respectively, for the terms prescribed by law.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, for the term prescribed by law.

Also, five Judges of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, for the term prescribed by law.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for each of the following counties, respectively, to wit: Kings, Madera, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, and Shasta, for the term prescribed by law.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Alpine, for the unexpired term of N. D. Arzot,

Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 2, being a resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the constitution of the state by amending Section 8, of Article XI thereof, relating to the amendment, during the period of two years, of the Charters of the city of San Francisco and the city and county of San Jose, without ratification by the Legislature.

Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 8, being a resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to the Constitution of said State, by amending Article XII thereof, by striking therefrom and repealing Section 5 of said Article, relative to contracts for the payment of taxes or assessments on money loaned, or on mortgages, deeds of trust or other liens.

Senate Constitutional Amendment number 12, being a resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to Article XI of the Constitution of the State of California, by amending Section 18 thereof, relating to the power of counties, cities, and towns, to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money to incur indebtedness.

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Article IV, Part 1, of the Penal Code of the State of California; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

In testimony whereof, I, George C. Pardee, as Governor of the State of California, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed at the city of Sacramento, this twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1906.

GOO. C. PARDEE,
Governor of the State of California.
Attest: C. M. Curry,
(seal) Secretary of State.

SUPERVISORS' PROCLAMATION

The Board of Supervisors of the county of Amador, State of California, hereby issues the following proclamation, to wit:

Office of the Board of Supervisors in and for the county of Amador, State of California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the general election to be held throughout the State of California, on Tuesday, the Sixth day of November, A. D. 1906, in addition to the officers mentioned in the Governor's Proclamation, there are to be elected in said county of Amador, State of California, one State Senator, for the 10th Senatorial District; one member of the Assembly for 11th Assembly District; one Sheriff and Tax Collector; one District Attorney; one County Clerk and Auditor; one Assessor; one County Treasurer; one County Recorder; one Superintendent of Common Schools; two Supervisors, one from Township number Three, and one from Township number Five; one Justice of the Peace for Township number One; one Constable for Township number One; one Justice of the Peace for Township number Two; one Constable for Township number Two; one Justice of the Peace for Township number Three; one Constable for Township number Three; one Justice of the Peace for Township number Four; one Constable for Township number Four; one Justice of the Peace for Township number Five; one Constable for Township number Five;

Also, the following Amendments to the Constitution of the State of California.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 5.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 14.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 20.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 40.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12.

By order of the Board the following persons have been appointed Judges, Inspectors, Clerks and Ballot Clerks at the various Election Precincts in Amador county, and the following places designated as polling places for said precincts, to wit:

North Jackson.—Voting Place: C. Marella building, Hamilton Tract. Judges: C. Giovannoni, W. D. Duffene; inspectors, James Meehan, Joe Bastian; ballot clerks, W. K. McFarland, A. Haverstick; clerks, Geo. A. Kirkwood, Wm. Schrader.

South Jackson.—Voting Place, Podesta & Scatena building; Judges: William Doyle, W. P. Peek; inspectors, W. L. Fortner, Henry D. Emerson; Ballot Clerks, D. J. Murphy, A. L. Stewart; Clerks, John Barton, W. E. Kent.

East Jackson.—Polling place, Marre's Building. Judges: Eugene Schwartz, P. L. Cassinelli; inspectors: J. Going, W. H. Vela; Ballot Clerks, A. M. Hambrick, J. W. Caldwell; Clerks, James L. Fontenrose, Wm. Arise.

West Jackson.—Polling Place, Ginochelli Building. Judges, C. E. Ginochelli, Oscar Myers; inspectors: John C. Rader, Clark Courtright; Ballot Clerks, W. Going, James Turner; Clerks: H. Tallon, E. Hampton Jr.

Center Jackson.—Polling Place, Love's Hall. Judges, Max Ledy, Wm. Tam; inspectors: E. W. Kelly, Joe Garbarini; Ballot Clerks: F. V. Sanguinetti, C. G. Heiser; Clerks: W. M. Penny, sr. Fred Eudey.

Clinton.—Polling Place, Cookhouse at Petty Reservoir. Judges: Geo. Rinehart, A. Hipkins; inspectors: J. H. Ehlers, J. J. Ellis; Ballot Clerks: J. R. Dicks, Emanuel Garibaldi; Clerks: F. M. Petty, T. J. Beauchemin.

Buena Vista.—Polling Place, Norris Hall. Judges: I. N. Chitwood, C. Churchman; inspectors: J. A. Smith, D. Fitzsimmons; Clerks, J. L. Tubbs, J. E. McErd; Ballot Clerks, R. E. Horton, C. Fessier.

Lancha Plana.—Polling Place, Lancha Plana Hall. Judges, Joseph Swann, W. Craig; inspectors, W. Earley, R. Barnett; Clerks, H. North, A. A. Diebold; Ballot Clerks, P. Sheridan, R. Baird.

North Lona.—Polling Place, Commercial Hotel. Judges, E. Merkel, C. Fairchild; inspectors, J. Robertson, M. R. Bacon, sr.; Clerks, A. E. Smith, Chas. Campbell; ballot clerks, John Bagley, R. H. Scott.

South Lona.—Polling place, Pavilion. Judges, W. H. Prouty, Joseph Carpenter; inspectors, A. J. Maestretti, Thos. Souilly; Clerks, E. W. Perkins, W. D. Stewart; Ballot, Clerks, Joseph Kidd, Thomas Leary.

Oleta.—Polling place, Votaw's hall. Judges, W. A. Carter, Jake Deaver; inspectors, C. Wilson, B. E. Burden, Ballot Clerks, Chas. Bloom, M. Claike; clerks, T. Y. Knapp, Joe Pigeon.

Volcano.—Polling place, Armory hall; Judges, D. Giannini, L. Kimball; inspectors, A. Howerton, J. Marsino; ballot clerks, E. Gillick, D. Giuliani; clerks, J. Giannini, M. Robertson.

Antelope.—Polling place, Horse ranch; judges, A. H. A. Burbank, W. Nichols; inspectors, J. L. Schoonmaker, Art Lesley; ballot clerks, W. Blakeley, G. Goodman; clerks, S. W. Leary, R. O. McKean.

Pine Grove.—Polling place, Town hall; judges, Frank Walker, W. W. Stewart; inspectors, A. Henry, W. Fessell; ballot clerks, Jim Toop, C. Mason; clerk, D. Pitts, Henry Zumalt.

North Amador.—Polling place, Imperial Hotel Sample Room. Judges, J. A. Phillips, O. E. Martin; inspectors, B. White, J. Davis; clerks, R. D. Culbert, W. E. Whitehead; ballot clerks, J. H. Miller, J. R. Tregloan.

South Amador.—Polling place Amador Hotel Sample Room. Judges, G. W. Thompson, G. Gorton; inspectors, N. Hornberger, A. S. Hartwick; ballot clerks, G. Arnerich, J. B. Bastian; clerks, J. Torre, G. T. Williamson.

West Sutter Creek.—Polling place, McIntyre building; judges, George Chisholm, Tom Simmons; inspectors, G. W. Morre, Charles H. Norton; ballot clerks, Sam Putter, F. N. Sorocco; clerks, Tom Bennetts, Antonio Fontenrose.

East Sutter Creek.—Polling place, Sutter Hotel. Judges, W. S. Smith, Charles Boro; inspectors, Herman Lehman, J. M. Post; ballot clerks, W. T. Jones, John Lithgow; clerks, John Trenehan, V. W. Norton.

North Sutter Creek.—Polling place, Electric Light House. Judges, C. O. Mitchell, J. S. Dowers; inspectors, Emilio Botto, Thomas Gillick; ballot clerks, George Tolman, Will Phillips; clerks, W. E. Finn, C. E. Fournier.

Drytown.—Polling place, School House. Judges, A. Carley, L. Bryson; inspectors, J. Berta, E. Greilich; ballot clerks, T. Giannini, J. Crocker; clerks, W. Weymouth, John Mathis.

Forest Home.—Polling place, Votaw's hall. Judges, Thomas Anderson, John Ingraham; inspectors, M. H. Jones, E. Barney; ballot clerks, J. Keagan, E. Christofferson; clerks, C. Devore, D. Hartigan.

North Plymouth.—Polling place, Blower's building. Judges, M. Leach, John E. Brown; inspectors, B. F. Dennison, H. T. White; ballot clerks, C. Currier, J. M. Ybricht; clerks, J. Leavang, George Roberts.

South Plymouth.—Polling place, Giannini building. Judges, G. W. Easton, D. Burke; inspectors, W. S. Weston, M. Brace; ballot clerks, J. Noe, G. L. Clarke; clerks, H. Meyers, A. J. Coster.

Dated at the office of the Board of Supervisors, of the County of Amador State of California at Jackson, this first day of October, A. D. 1906.

W. M. Amick, Chairman,
Attest: C. L. CULBERT,
(seal) Clerk.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
Is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are naturally averse because of the uncertainty as to its harmless character, but is a well known and trustworthy remedy, a full list of all its ingredients being printed in plain English, on every bottle wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, and free from drugs, poisons, and all other harmful ingredients. The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is in fact the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold through drug stores, that does not contain alcohol and that too in large quantities. Furthermore, it is the only medicine of its kind that contains no alcohol, and the only one that has a professional endorsement worth more than all the so-called "testimonials" ever published in any medical journal. Send for these endorsements as above. They are free for the asking.

If you suffer from periodical headache, backache, dizziness, pain or dragging down sensation low down in the abdomen, weak back, or have disagreeable and watery, catarrhal, pelvic drain, or are in distress from being long on your feet, then you may be sure of benefit from taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. Once a laxative, two or three a cathartic.

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Mrs. Portly-Puffington (proudly)—We can trace our ancestry back to one of the Saxon kings.

Visitor.—Indeed?
Mrs. Portly-Puffington—Oh, dear, yes! We have been descending for generations.—Puck.

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